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SOURCE As indicated

REPUBLIC MINISTRIES OF
HOUSING AND CIVIL CONSTRUCTION IN THE USSR

[Comment: This report contains information on organizations, personnel, and functions of republic Ministries of Housing and Civil Construction prior to the ukase of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, dated 4 August 1954, directing that these ministries be reorganized into union-republic Ministries of Urban and Rural Construction. Although the exact title and size of these ministries varied from republic to republic, the functions were apparently the same -- construction of residential, public, and industrial buildings of republic importance. This report does not include organizations below the trust level, except for administrations directly subordinate to ministries.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Ministries of Housing and Civil Construction were first created in five of the union republics, including the RSFSR and the Ukrainian SSR, after World War II for the purpose of carrying out a large construction and reconstruction program. (1) In August 1954, just prior to the reorganization, there were ministries bearing the title "Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction" in 13 of the 16 union republics. [Between their formation and August 1954, some Ministries of Housing and Civil Construction were joined with or separated from the Ministries of Municipal Services in their respective republics.] In the Kirgiz SSR there was a republic Ministry of Municipal Services and Housing and Civil Construction, and in the Lithuanian SSR a Ministry of Construction, both of which performed housing and civil construction tasks. In the Karelo-Finnish SSR there was no republic ministry to carry out these functions. (2)

50X1-HUM

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On 22 January 1954, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Azerbaydzhan SSR appointed Enver Ali ogly Kasim-Zade Minister of Housing and Civil Construction Azerbaydzhan SSR.(3) In early spring 1954, the Council of Ministers Azerbaydzhan SSR appointed Zeynal Geydar ogly Ismaylov Deputy Minister of Housing and Civil Construction.(4)

The principal construction trusts directly subordinate to this republic ministry in June 1954 were the following:

"Bakgorstroy" [Baku Civil Construction Trust?]

"Bakzhilstroy" [Baku Housing Construction Trust?]

"Azstroy" [Azerbaydzhan SSR Construction Trust?]

"Kirovabadzhilgrazhdanstroy" [Kirovabad Housing and Civil Construction Trust?](5)

Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction Belorussian SSR

In June 1954, V. Kamenskiy was Minister of Housing and Civil Construction Belorussian SSR (6) and I. M. Zhizhel' was a Deputy Minister.(7) In November 1953, Kazhdan was a Deputy Minister.(8) In October 1953, Kamenskiy was Minister and Zhizhel' and Kazachek were Deputy Ministers.(9)

Attached to the Ministry was a "Glavsnab" (Main Supply Administration) with a lumber procurement office headed by Grenader.(8)

In May 1954, there were 20 construction trusts subordinate to the Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction Belorussian SSR (10), including:

Trust No 1 -- In August 1954, S. Baturin was manager (11)

Trust No 3 -- In November 1953, the manager was Ostreyko (8), who had once been manager of Trust No 4 (9)

Trust No 4 -- In October 1953, the manager was Bal', who had succeeded Bezruchkin (9)

Trust No 17 -- In October 1953, the manager was Dubovik (9)

The ministry built residential buildings, schools, hospitals, clubs, theaters (8), administration buildings, tekhnikums (12), and industrial enterprises.(13)

Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction Estonian SSR

The Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction Estonian SSR was comprised of a minister, three deputy ministers, a secretariat of four men, many departments and sectors, and a "Glavsnab" of 50 men, many of whom were engineers, economists, and technicians. The offices of the ministry were located on ulitsa Estoniya puyyesteya, No 3/5. In volume of work performed, this ministry was about as large as a medium-sized construction trust.

- 2 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-C-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

In the last few years, the Council of Ministers Estonian SSR has replaced the heads of the Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction five times. Five men have been removed from the post of minister and 17 from posts of deputy minister.

In May 1954, V. Generalov was minister and Blum and Smirnov were deputy ministers. S. Ardynskiy was chief of the Planning Department and Zubakin was chief of the Labor and Wage Sector.(14)

Polyakov was Minister of Housing and Civil Construction in 1951 (15) and 1952.(16) In June 1953, Blum was a Deputy Minister of Housing and Civil Construction.(17) In September 1953, Kogan was acting chief of "Glavsnab." (18)

Among the trusts subordinate to the ministry was the Tallin Construction Trust; in June 1953, the manager was Goncharenko.(19)

Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction Georgian SSR

On 16 January 1954, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Georgian SSR issued ukases creating a Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction Georgian SSR and appointing Georgiy Andreyevich Dzhabu as minister. Prior to that date there had been a republic Ministry of Municipal Services and Housing and Civil Construction headed by Dzhabu.(20)

In June 1954, Dzhabu was Minister of Housing and Civil Construction (21) and V. Loladze was a deputy minister..(22)

Subordinate to the Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction Georgian SSR were eight construction trusts and two specialized administrations, including:

"Santekhmontazh" Trust [Trust for Installing Plumbing and Hardware Fixtures?], a specialized trust that performed work at all construction projects of the ministry

"Pereselenstroy" Trust [probably built housing for persons evacuated from areas by the government]

"Elektromontazh" Administration [Administration for Installation of Electrical Equipment?], a specialized administration that performed work at all construction projects of the ministry

"Mekhanizatsiya" Administration [Administration for Mechanization of Construction?], a specialized administration that performed work at all construction projects of the ministry (23)

Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction Kazakh SSR

On 15 August 1953, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Kazakh SSR appointed Aleksandr Viktorovich Tikhonov Minister of Housing and Civil Construction Kazakh SSR. (24)

The ministry itself had been recently formed to provide a suitable organization to construct residential buildings, municipal buildings, and buildings for cultural needs and personal services, as well as to make the construction organizations of Kazakhstan stronger. In addition to erecting residential and civil buildings, the ministry was charged with the planning of buildings, with introducing new techniques and advanced methods of work at construction projects, and with providing coordinated mechanization of time-consuming and laborious processes.(25)

- 3 -

C-C-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

In September 1953, the Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction included a number of Alma-Ata construction organizations with over 800 workers, including the "Alma-Atastroy" (Alma-Ata Construction) Trust. (26) The manager of "Alma-Atastroy" was Stanislavskiy. (25)

Ministry of Municipal Services and Housing and Civil Construction Kirgiz SSR

The principal construction organizations of republic importance were subordinate to the Ministry of Municipal Services and Housing and Civil Construction Kirgiz SSR. (28) Among these was the "Frunzestroy" (Frunze Construction) Trust. (29)

Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction Latvian SSR

In October 1953, the Minister of Housing and Civil Construction Latvian SSR was Bezel'. Under the ministry was a "Glavstroyssab" [Main Construction Supply Administration?] headed by Kandidov. The function of this administration was to supply the construction sites of the ministry with construction materials and equipment. (30)

Among other things, the ministry was responsible for building housing for workers in the construction industry of the Latvian SSR. (31)

[There were apparently no construction trusts under the ministry. The following construction administrations were probably of direct subordination.]

Administration No 1 -- In June 1953, Nedel'ko was chief (32)

Administration No 5 (33)

Administration No 7 -- Dadzit was chief of this administration in June 1953 (32)

Administration No 10 -- Shpektorov was chief in June 1953 (32)

Ministry of Construction Lithuanian SSR

Yuozas Antanovich Manyushis was appointed Minister of Construction Lithuanian SSR by a ukase of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Lithuanian SSR dated 26 May 1950. (34) In March 1954, I. [sic] Manyushis was still Minister of Construction.

The ministry built and renovated enterprises for light industry, consumer goods industry, food products industry, and construction materials industry, as well as construction schools, theaters, housing (35), and MTS. (36)

The following trusts were subordinate to the Ministry of Construction Lithuanian SSR:

State Construction Trust No 1 -- In March 1954, Chausovskiy was manager

State Construction Trust No 2, Kaunas

State Construction Trust No 3 -- Flaksin was manager in March 1954

State Construction Trust No 5 -- Kapustin was manager in March 1954

"Vil'nyusstroy" (Vil'nyus Construction) Trust -- In March 1954, Zenin was manager of this trust (35)

- 4 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction Moldavian SSR

In November 1951, Skul'skiy was Minister of Housing and Civil Construction Moldavian SSR. (37) In June 1954, Troyan was Minister of Municipal Service and Housing and Civil Construction. [Probably the T. Troyan identified in Sovetskaya Moldaviya of 28 November 1951 as a Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Moldavian SSR and the T. I. Troyan identified in Sovetskaya Moldaviya of 15 May 1954 as a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet Moldavian SSR.]

Within the ministry was a Capital Construction Administration. Sorochan was deputy chief of the production department of this administration. Burdenko was Secretary of the ministry's Party Bureau. The party organization within the ministry consisted of 33 Communists working in all departments and administrations. (38)

In November 1951, there was a Trust No 2 (39), a Benderskiy Trust, and a Tiraspol'skiy Trust subordinate to the Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction Moldavian SSR. (40)

Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction RSFSR

In June 1954, D. P. Proferansov was Minister of Housing and Civil Construction RSFSR. (41)

In addition to a services administration (khozyaystvennoye upravleniye), the ministry maintained the following main administrations in Moscow in 1948:

"Glavsnaab" (Main Supply Administration)

"Glavurs" (Main Administration for Workers' Supply)

"GUUZ" (Main Administration of Educational Institutions)

"Glavgrazhdanstroyes" (Main Administration for Timber Felling and Timber Floating)

"Glavstroydetal'" (Main Administration for Construction Products)

"Glavstroymekhanizatsiya" (Main Administration for Mechanization of Construction)

"Glavvostokgrazhdanstroy" (Main Administration for Construction in Eastern Regions)

"Glavsevizapstroy" (Main Administration for Construction in Northwestern Regions)

"Glavyuzhgrazhdanstroy" (Main Administration for Construction in Southern Regions)

"Glavtsentrograzhdanstroy" (Main Administration for Construction in Central Regions)

"Glavspetsstroy" (Main Administration of Specialized Trusts). (42)

- 5 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

Of the trusts subordinate to the ministry in June 1954 only 35 had auxiliary enterprises which were adequate for supplying their production needs.(43) The ministry was organizing a number of enterprises to manufacture construction products and to expand the output of machinery. Interrayon mobile mechanized construction sections were being formed to erect housing, schools, and hospitals in small communities.(41)

The following trusts of the ministry had offices in Moscow in 1948:

- "Dormoststroy" (Republic Trust for Road and Bridge Construction)
- "Kommunstroy" (State Republic Trust for Construction of Water and Sewer Systems)
- "Kommunenergostroy" (State Trust for Installation and Construction of Power Equipment)
- "Mosstroy" (Moscow Oblast Construction and Installation Trust)
- "Rosgrazhdanproyekt" (State Republic Trust for Planning Housing and Civil Construction)
- "Rosotdelstroy" (State Republic Trust for Finishing Work)
- "Rossantekhmontazh" (Republic Plumbing and Hardware Fixtures Trust) (42)

[In addition to these trusts, the ministry apparently had construction trusts in the autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts of the RSFSR. Below is a list of trusts which have been mentioned in the Soviet press.]

- "Altaygrazhdanstroy" (Altayskiy Kray Construction) Trust (43)
- "Burmongolstroy" (Buryat-Mongol ASSR Construction) Trust -- This trust was mainly concerned with building housing in the city of Ulan-Ude. (43)
- "Chuvashstroy" (Chuvash ASSR Construction) Trust (41)
- "Kazan'stroy" (Kazan' Construction) Trust (44)
- "Kemerovstroy" (Kemerovskaya Oblast Construction) Trust (45)
- "Kirovstroy" (Kirovskaya Oblast Construction) Trust (46)
- "Komistroy" (Komi ASSR Construction) Trust (41)
- Kursk Oblast Construction Trust (47)
- "Mariyskstroy" (Mari ASSR Construction) Trust (43)
- "Novosibstroy" (Novosibirskaya Oblast Construction) Trust (41)
- Penzenskaya Oblast Construction Trust (41)
- "Ryazan'stroy" (Ryazan'skaya Oblast Construction) Trust (41)
- "Sakhalinstroy" (Sakhalin Oblast Construction) Trust (48)
- Tul'skaya Oblast Construction Trust (41)

- 6 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

"Tyumen'sstroy" (Tyumenskaya Oblast Construction) Trust (41)

Ul'yanovskaya Oblast Construction Trust (43)

"Velikoluksstroy" (Velikolukskaya Oblast Construction) Trust (47)

Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction Tadzhik SSR

A Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction Tadzhik SSR was created by ukase of the Supreme Soviet Tadzhik SSR dated 25 December 1952. (49)

In November 1953, the Tadzhik SSR had a Ministry of Municipal Services and Housing and Civil Construction with Beynenson, Salsomatskhajev, and Anisimov in top posts. (50)

By February 1954, there was again a separate Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction for the Tadzhik Republic. (51)

Subordinate to the ministry were the Stalinabad Construction Trust and the Leninabad Oblast Construction Trust. In November 1953, Kratov was manager of the former and Sharipov was manager of the latter. (50) In February 1954, Sharipov was still manager of the Leninabad Oblast Construction Trust. (51)

Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction Turkmen SSR

The Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction Turkmen SSR was organized in 1952 with the former "Ashkhabadstroy" Administration [Ashkhabad Construction Administration?] as the nucleus. This administration, which directed the rebuilding of the capital of the Turkmen SSR, had proven unable to cope with the tasks assigned to it. The new ministry was to concentrate on industrial construction, on speeding up the tempo of work, and on lowering the cost of construction. However, the reorganization failed to produce the desired results; the construction trusts subordinate to the ministry actually made a poorer showing than before.

Although the root of the trouble was to be found at the construction sites, Minister Amanov and his assistants kept reorganizing trusts and administrations, first splitting them up and then consolidating them, just as their predecessors in the "Ashkhabadstroy" Administration had done.

In 1949, four construction trusts were organized [possibly under the "Ashkhabadstroy" Administration] to perform reconstruction work. These trusts were subsequently consolidated into two trusts -- Trust No 1 and Trust No 3 -- so that their production and technical facilities could be used more effectively. Since the rate of construction continued to drop and installation work went especially slowly, the heads of "Ashkhabadstroy" set up a separate construction-installation administration for installing electrical equipment and plumbing and hardware fixtures, a function previously performed by the trusts. The new Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction immediately set the construction-installation administration Trust No 4.

In the second quarter of 1954 two new trusts appeared. Trust No 9 was formed from a construction administration of Trust No 1, while Trust No 10 was organized around a construction administration of Trust No 3. Thus, work which had previously been performed by two trusts was spread among six trusts.

- 7 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

Supply organizations and auxiliary enterprises of the ministry, which provide construction sites with prefabricated structures, construction materials, and other products, were also reorganized. The offices of material and technical supply which had been attached to the trusts were abolished. In their place an administration of material and technical supply, directly subordinate to the ministry, was organized and departments of supply were attached to construction administrations. As this arrangement failed to improve conditions, the ministry carried out a new reorganization; the departments of supply were attached to the trusts.(52)

In April 1954, Taygankov was manager of Trust No 1. Borisov and Gol'din were manager and chief engineer, respectively, of Trust No 3. Shchupak was manager of Trust No 4.(53)

Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction Ukrainian SSR

In February 1954, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Ukrainian SSR appointed Vadim Prokhorovich Onishchenko Minister of Housing and Civil Construction.(54)

There were 37 trusts under the ministry (55), including the following:

- Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast Construction Trust (56)
- Drogobychskaya Oblast Construction Trust (55)
- Khersonskaya Oblast Construction Trust (57)
- "Kiyevzhilstroy" Trust [Kiev Housing Construction Trust?], Kiev (55)
- "Kreshchatikstroy" Trust [Kreshchatik Construction Trust?], Kiev (55)
- Odesskaya Oblast Construction Trust (57)
- "Ukrsantekhmontazh" Trust (Republic Plumbing and Hardware Fixtures Trust) (56)
- "Ukropromstroy" Trust [Republic Trust for Construction of Industrial Enterprises?], Kiev (55)
- Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast Construction Trust (55)
- Zaporozhskaya Oblast Construction Trust (55)

Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction Uzbek SSR

In July 1953, Fayzi was Minister of Housing and Civil Construction Uzbek SSR.(58) On 21 January 1954, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Uzbek SSR appointed Gani Khodzhaev Minister of Housing and Civil Construction.(27)

- 8 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

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- 9 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

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- 10 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

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